

(f) *Joint-use facility.* A Navy or Marine Corps facility where a specific agreement between the Department of the Navy and a civilian community, or between the U.S. Government and a foreign government, provides for civil aircraft use of the runways and taxiways. Civil aircraft terminal, parking, and servicing facilities are established and controlled by civil authorities in an area separate from those of the Navy or Marine Corps.

(g) *Official business.* Business, in the interest of the U.S. Government, which personnel aboard an aircraft must transact with U.S. Government organizations or personnel at or near the naval aviation facility concerned. Use of a facility to solicit U.S. Government business is not "official business."

(h) *Provisional use.* Use of a naval aviation facility for the purpose of providing adequate service to a community where, because of repair, construction or the performance of other work, the regular civil airport servicing the community is not available for an extended period. (An aircraft may be dispatched prior to takeoff from the airport of origin to a naval aviation facility authorized for provisional use.)

(i) *Scheduled use.* Use of a facility on a scheduled or regularly recurring basis by an air carrier certified by the Civil Aeronautics Board to provide passenger and cargo service to a community or area.

(j) *Services in connection with Government contracts.* This type of operation, cited on the Aviation Facility License, indicates the use of a facility for transporting the contractor's supplies and personnel for the performance of work at the facility under the terms of a specific U.S. Government contract.

(k) *Technical stop.* An en route landing for the purpose of obtaining fuel, oil, minor repairs, or crew rest. This does not include passenger accommodations nor passenger/cargo enplaning or deplaning privileges unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Naval Operations.

(l) *User.* An individual, corporation, or company named in the Aviation Facility License and the Certificate of Insurance.

§ 766.3 Authority.

Section 1107(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1507, 1508) states that "Air navigation facilities owned or operated by the United States may be made available for public use under such conditions and to such extent as the head of the department or other agency having jurisdiction thereof deems advisable and may by regulation prescribe." (See § 766.13 for restrictions imposed by the Federal Aviation Act of 1958.)

§ 766.4 Policy.

Navy and Marine Corps aviation facilities are established to support the operation of Navy and Marine Corps aircraft. Equipment, personnel and material are maintained only at a level necessitated by these requirements and shall not be used to support the operation or maintenance of civil aircraft or non U.S. Government aircraft, except as noted below. (Nothing in this part, however, should be interpreted to prohibit any aircraft from landing at any suitable Navy or Marine Corps aviation facility in case of a bona fide emergency.) (See § 766.5(i).)

(a) *General.* Subject to the procedures established elsewhere in this part, civil aircraft and government aircraft, other than those belonging to the U.S. Government may use Navy or Marine Corps facilities, if necessary, *Provided, That:*

(1) They do not interfere with military requirements, and the security of military operations, facilities, or equipment is not compromised.

(2) No adequate civil airport is available. (Exception to this provision may be made when the aircraft is operated in connection with official business as defined in this part.)

(3) Pilots comply with regulations promulgated by the cognizant military agency and the commanding officer of the facility.

(4) Civil aircraft users assume the risk in accordance with the provisions of the Aviation Facility License.

(5) Each aircraft is equipped with two-way radio which provides a capability for voice communications with the control tower on standard Navy/Marine Corps frequencies.